Highly Interesting Correspondence Between the Bishop of Charleston and the Archbishop of New York.

The Bishop of Charleston a Military Strategist.

Archbishop Hughes Out Strong in Support of Mr. Lincoln and Down on the White Feather Movement.

The Southern Bishop Gets the Worst of the Argument,

&c.,

[From the Metropolitan Record.]

TENTER OF THE RIGHT REVEREND BISHOF OF CHARLESTON.**

CHARLESTON.

MARLESTON.

Meer Reverend Dam Size.—The mails are so completely paralyzed that it is hard to got a letter from outside the confidence. Papers are scarcely ever seen. That, however, Jedozson would think a bleessing, on the ground that "the who is simply ignorant is wiser than the one that believes error." A paragraph, which has gone the rounds of the Southern paper, states that your grace has poken strongly against the war poley of the government of the United Extens. So fraught with much prevent advantage. What a change has come over these States since it wrote you a long letter last November, and even since I had the pleasure of seeing you hast March. All that I anticipated in that letter has come to pease, and hore than I looked for. All the hopes cherished last spring of a peaceul solution have vanished before the drud realities of war. What is still before us? Who causay? Missouri, Maryland and Kentucky are nearer socksion now than Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee ver four months ago. Missouri is a battle field. I think that President Davis, after the victory at Stone-bridge, will probably, as his next move, throw a column into Mayland. Kentucky will, ere long, be drawn into the struggle, and the United States will, it less than ten mouths, be divided into two not unequal parts; mushaling hundreds of thousands of men against each other.

This war is generally dated from the bombardment of rort Sunter. There we fired the first gun, and the responsibility is charged on us. But, in reality, that resources the sunter sunter s

every kind. It is the latest, perhaps the strongest instance history gives us, quampares sapienties regitar mundus. Here was a country vast, populous, prosperous, and blessed in its material interests, if any country was. The South producing cotton, tobacco, sugar, rice and naval stores for the supply, as far as needed, of the North and the North-west, to the value of perhaps 500,000,000 a year, and exporting to foreign countries over \$220,000,000; the North-west producing chiefly grain and supplying the North and the South, and whom the European crops failed, having, as last winter, a large European market; the North-west, and struggling to compete with foreign goods abroad, and doing the trading and commerce of the South and the Northwest.

Could the material interests of all the sections be more harmoniously and advantageously combined than in this union, where each was free to develope to the fullest extent those branches of industry in which it could excel, and could draw from the others those products which it needed, but could not produce as well or as cheaply as they could. Even a child could see the vast benefits to all from the nutual co-speration. No wonder that in all material interests the country was prospering to an extent that intexicated us and astonished the world. We claimed to be pre-emizently sagacious in money matters. The Yankees, I believe, ranked next after the Chinese, in their keenness in business; yet they especially, with an inconceivable business; yet they especially with an inconceivable business; yet they especially with an inconceivable business; yet they especially with an inconceivable business; yet they depend on the substances of its success. Taking up antislavery, making it a religious dogma, and carrying it into

The Senate, which had still a democratic management of the provider of Representation to the hands of their enemies, and cach seasy increasing majority there. The Executive had four years. Their own majority has dwinding fast, while on the tor few of the Northern democratic few of the Spreme Court! That Dred Scott decision. But over the Spreme Court! That Dred Scott decision. But over the Spreme Court! That Dred Scott decision. But over the Spreme Court! That Dred Scott decision. But over the Spreme Court! That Dred Scott decision. But over the Spreme Court! That Dred Scott decision. But over the Spreme Court! That Dred Scott decision. But over the Spreme Court! That Dred Scott decision. But over the Spreme Court of people? But this was no new issue on which they were taken by surprise. For years and years it had been discussed; North and South it had been denounced as fraught with disunion and ruin; and yet the Northern people had graduall; come to accept it. But the South had spoken so often and so strongly of disunion, without doing snything, that the Northern people had no real belief that any evil consequences would ensue; they did not understand the full bearing of their action. At least, let them understand something of this before all hope of appeal to them is abandoned. Well, South Carolina seceded—other States were proparing to follow her. The matter was taken up in Congress. Muny Southerners hoped that then, when the seriousness of the questions could no longer be doubted, something might be done. How vainly they hoped the committees of Congress showed. The alternative was thus forced on the South other of tame submission or of resistance. They did not hositate. They desired to withdraw in peace. This war has been forced upon them.

It was unnecessary in the beginning. It brings ruin to thousands in its prosecution, it will be fruitless of any good. At its conclusion the parties will stand apart exhausted and embittered by it; for every battle, however won or lost, will have served but to widen the chasm between the North and South, and to render more difficult, if net impossible, my funer reconstruction. Will it be a long war, or a short and mighty one? The Cabinet and the Northern press has pronounced for the last. Yet this is little more than an idle dream. What could 400,000 men dor I do not hink there is a general an either side alle to fight 50,000 men. And the North would need eight or ten such generals. Carlainly the 40,000 under MDowell, of the Funer fighting, fought on mechanically woithout any generaliship. The higher given had counted he had to the counter the Southern troop cutiful to have been in Washington within forty-eight hours. But the

40,000 on the Confederate side was, I apprehand, too was seedily a body for our generals. Did not Remiparte say sheet Soulic Soulic could bring general. And almost seen to bettle? Soulic could bring one of the sould place them properly, but could go no further." But without generals, what could go no further." But without generals, what could go no further." But without generals, what could go no further. It is not not seen that the sound of their drums. Such an array marching through a country covered with foreast and thickets, and occupied by a population hostile to a man, and where creu schoology can what a squirre; "would be occinated every hundred miles of its progress by a guerrial with the sound of their drums." But it is probable that circumstances were developed the loss of life it will entail, and the temporary devastation that will mark the track of the armount.

But it is probable that circumstances were developed on the loss of life it will entail, and the temporary devastation that will be come over the designs of the Washington of the former than the country of the coun

would not be successful, and even if successful, it would only hamper the South—it would never subjugate it.

The reparation of the Southern States is unfail accompti. The federal government has no power to revere it. Somer or later it must be recognized. Why preface the recognition by a war equally needless and thoosy. Men at the North may regret the rupture, as men at the South may do. The black republicans overcame the first at the polis, and would not listen to the second in Compacts, when the evil might have been repaired. They are responsible. If there is to be fighting, let those who voted the black republicant ticket shoulder their must kets and lear the responsibility. Let them not send frishmen to fight in their stead, and then stand looking on all the conflict, when, in their heart of hearts, they care title which of the combalants destroys the other.

Most reverend dear sir, I am surprised and somewhat ashamed of the length to which my pen has run. But the night is het—too hot for sleep. I arose from my couch, and have spent a couple of hours speaking to you as frenkly and unreservedly as you have ever knadly allowed me to do. A trip to New York would be very agreeable for more reasons than one. But that is impessible. Next to that I would like to see a file of the Record. That, too, is impossible. Nothing seems now to span the chasm but that bridge of Catholic union and charity of which your grace spoke so cloquently last St. Patrick's day.

I must thank you, too, for your article in my defence against Tracy. He was a poor man with a growing family, whom, at Rev. Mr. O'Connell's instance, Bishop Reynolds allowed to live ou a place in Newberry district, belonging to him, rent free, and as an act of charity. I did not rouble him. He says I saw him there once, years ago. Perhaps so, I do not remember. The first time I remember seeing him, was here in Charleston after this expulsion. He was driven off, because he was suspected for years, and charged by the neighbors with stealing and brying stolen good

LETTER OF THE MOST REV. ARCHUISHOP OF NEW YORK. NEW YORK, August 23, 1561.

LETTER OF THE MOST REV. ARCHEISHOP OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 23, 1861.

Right Rev. Dean Sir.—I have received your letter of the 4th inst. How it reached I can hardly conjecture; but it came to hand within about the usual period required for the transmission of mail matter between Charleston and New York during happier years, when all the States, North and South, found their meaning in the words, "E Pluribus Union."

Thurst have run the blockade or dodged the pickets on the borders. I have read it with very deep interest, areased, if anything, by the perils of flood and field though which it must have passed.

If even the innocent lightning of the North were permitted to carry a message into Southern latitudes, I would telegraph you for permission to publish your calm and judicious communication. As it is, however, my only chance of acknowledging it is through the Metropolitan Record, and without special permission publish your letter at the same time. In this way it may happen that during the war, or afterwards, my answer will come under your inspection. Yours is, in my judgment, one of the most temperal views of the present unhappy contest that has ever come under my notice from any son of South Carolina. It is not to be inferred, however, that because I admire so much the calmness of its ione and temperal views of the inferred, however, that because I admire so much the calmness of its ione and temperal views of the United States, as fraught with much present suffering, and not calculated to obtain any real advantage." He assured that, previous to the outbreak of military riolence, I was most ardenly desirous of preserving peace and union, but, since violence, ballle and bloodshed have occurred, I dare not hope for peace unless you can show me a foundation of rock or solid ground (but no quickand basis) on which peace can be Restablished. The nature of your ministry and mine necessarily implies that we should be the friends of peace. It was the special legacy of our Divine Master to his flock. And it wou

There is no one who desires more ardently than I do the advent of that bright day on which we shall all be remained in one great prosperous and happy country.

Instead of controverting the correctness of you views in regard to the causes of our actual troubles, or determining where or on whom the responsibility of thet. existence rests, I shall beg leave to make my own stakes ment from a point of view which is found in the general sentiment of the people north of Masor and Dixon's line.

They say that whatever may have been the anterior origin of this war, its immediate cause was the overtact of turning gons, put in place by the State of South Carolina, against a public military defence of the country at large, which of right belonged to all the States in comment. Then it is thought, or at least stated, in these quarters that the South, for many years past, would not be satisfied with less than a paramount control of the federal government. The South, it is well known, has been in a fretful mood for many years under Northern assants, made upon her civil and domestic institutions. It would be, on my part, very uncan lid to disguise the conviction that in this respect the South has had much reason to complain. Leaving, however, opinions to fluctuate as they may, I will simply give you my own as to the primary causes of our present strife.

You know that free speech and a free press are essential constituents of the first notions of Anglo-Saxon liberty and prespects. In the exercise of these peculiar privileges the North of this country has used its type and its tongue offensively against the South. Neither was the South or of the North, would see the whole world set in a blaze rather than put limits to the freedom of the press or the unbridled license of the tongue, except when the laws interpose for the protection of public authority or individual rights of character and property.

At the commencement of our national institution as an independent State, slavery, for instance, was found to exist, almost universal

in their sovereign capacity, monopolize the largest portion of profits resulting from commerce in sait and to-bacco.

After the Revolution slavery was gradually dispensed with in all the Northern States. Whether this was done from what would now appear a sense of humanity, or from motives of domestic or political lucer, it will be for you, as for me, a private right to determine, each according to his own opinion. But slavery was a social element recognized in all the States at the period of the Revolution. So far the changes that have supervened in reference to slavery have been all in the North, and the South is to-day as to this matter in state que, just as she was at the period of the loclaration of independence. The Northern States, in the exercise of their acknowledged right, repudiated slavery within their own borders. The Southern States, in the equal exercise of theirs, have done just the reverse. The North, unrepenting of many sins of its own, has exhibited great semonse for the sins of its neighbors. A portion of its inhabitants talk in a certain style, not only of this subject, but of a great many others, about national sins which, according to its solution of Pagna ethics or of Christrian duty, every human being is bound to correct. Yet the biggest sin in our day known to the North is not what occurs in its own immediate neighborhead or State, but the monster injunity of the South, which, between you and me, and as the world goes, might have been permitted to manage its own affairs in its county with, or not in violation of, the constitution of the Union within the limits recognized and approved of by its own representative authority when the constitution was agreed upon. As a consequence, I hold that South Carolina has no state right to interfere with the internal affairs of Massachusetts. And, as a further consequence, that Massachusetts has no right to interfere with quence, that Massachusetts has no right to interfere with quence, that Massachusetts has no right to interfere with quence, that M

South Carolina has no State right to interfere with the internal affairs of Massachusetts. And, as a further consequence, that Massachusetts has no right to interfere with South Corolina, or its domestic and civil affairs, as one of the sovereign States of this now threatened Union. But the constitution having been by the common consent of all the sovereign parties engaged in the framework and approxidately of the interfered in an interfered in an interfered in the manner provided for in the document sizef. The revolt of the colonies against the authority of Great Britain is quite another thing. If England had extended to these colonies the common rights and privileges nominally secured by the first-tisk constitution, we have high authority for believing that the colonies would not have gone, at least when they did, into rebellion. Indeed, it might be asserted and maintained that it was not the Americans, but the British ministry and government, that supplied legitimate rea-

did, fato rebellion. Indeed, it might be asserted and maintained that it was not the Americans, but the British ministry and government, that sopplied legitimate reasons for the American Revolution.

In the present case it would be difficult, by parity of reasoning, to justify the grounds on which the South have acted.

I think a few remarks will satisfy you of the correctness of this statement. You say that for many years the South has proclaimed its dissatisfaction, and amounced its determined purpose of secession, if certain complaints should not be attended to and their causes redressed; that the South was all the time in enriest, and the North would never believe in their sincerity or their predictions. This may be so; but it gives me an occasion to remark that the federal government as such had give in no special reason for the secession of the South at this time more than there was ten, or even fitteen years ago. The Personal Liberty bill was useonstitutional in the few States which adopted it. New York was too wise and too patrictic to be caught in that trap. The so-called Personal Liberty bill was never adopted, so far as documents are vidence, either directly or indirectly, by the government at Washington. Indeed, I am not aware of any statute passed by the federal authority which could give the South additional reasons for discontent or complaint within the last ten or fifteen years.

I have thus alluded to the unofficial causes for Southern resontment. Even in your own letter the cause alleget is the election of the present chirf magistrate. This does not seem at all sufficient to wortrant the course which the South has adopted.

The government originally agreed upon by all the States has lasted during a period of between seventy and eighty

the states that adjusted to warrant the course which the South that states the succeeding and the several that states the such course. It is such course it was the such course. It is such course it was the such course in our government Affy two years have entired to our patriotic men of the South. This fact involves the potentialities and powers of the government as having been exercised by supremacy on the part of the South. The many, the army, the incuments of the Supreme Court, were not ignorant of or insensible to this fact. Now, I put it to your gandor to say whether, after such a history of the administration of our courty, the South might not have tolerated the occupancy of the presidential chair by the present incumbent, who, with his Northern predecessors in that office, could havely expect to survive officially the ordinary four years of a Northern supreme majorate?

ther, after such a history of the administration of our country, the Sunth might not have befored the occupancy of the presidential chair by the present incumbent, who, with his Northern predecessors in that office, could havily expect to survive efficially the ordinary four years of a Northern supreme majestrate?

You say that President Lincoln was elected by black republicans in the North. I am inclined to think that the was indirectly or negatively elected by democrats North and South. The black republicans presented one candidate, and, in order to defeat his election, the democrats North and South presented three. If the latter had selected only one candidate, it is probable that the black republicans, as you call them, would have been found as minus hab onternetly with a view of rendering them inclinent, then, of course, the one man of choice was elected over the three candidates and campetitors that had been piaced in rivaiship with each other, and in the aggregate all against him alone. That he was constitutionally elected under these circumstances is not deviced, his the Chief Magnisrate of all the United States of America, and by his very eath of effect is bound by their own common boneed to see that neither Maine, on the northeast, or Texas, or the southwest, shall be eliveded, in the face of that jederal compact agreed upon in the constitution of this generament. If States shall be eliveded, in the face of that jederal constitution, to kick over the traces of a common main, as agreed upon in the primited to work of the organical main, as agreed upon in the promise day of my peer-ment, then it is difficult to ze why countries and townships and ulliages may not be at tiberty to do the same thing just and willage may not be at tiberty to do the same thing just and will possible, I think it would be understable and townships and if possible, I think it would be understable and injurious both to the North and to the South. There cremains now scarcely a hope of pasce, and the issue is apparently that the S

bear their relative burthen in defence of the only count.

on these shores which they have recognized, and which has recognized them as citizens of the United States.

Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London Tones, reports a conversation which he had with "a very mirelligent Southern gentleman, formerly editor of a newspaper," who stated, on behalf of the confederacy—"Well, sir, when things are settled we'll just take the law hito our own hands. Not a man shall have a vote unless he's American born, and by degrees we'll get rid of those men who disgrace us." Mr. Russell imquired:—"Are not many of your regiments composed of Germans and Irish, of fureigness, in fact?" "Yes, sir."

This "very intelligent Southern gentleman, formerly ed, for of a newspaper," is certainly no true representative of the gentlemen whom it was my good fortune and pleas, are to meet whenever I travelled in the South. But no matter. If the statement be true, it only shows that for Irish and for sighers in general, the South is nearly as unfriendly as the M. oth can be. It proves farther, that so far as the Irish are concered the hereditary calamities of their native land follow them up wherever they go in one form or another. Here, and now, they are called upon by both sides to fight in the battles of the country; and no matter who triumplus, they need not look for large expressions of a hanks or gratitude from either side. Still, whether in pear " or war, take them for all in all, they are as true to the com uriry as if they had been born on its once free as true to the com uriry as if they had been born on its once free as true to the com, uriry as if they had been born on its once free as the to the com, uriry as if they had been born on its once free as the to the com, uriry as if they had been born on its once free as the to the com, are as in now appropriate or a safe policy, its meaning changes the basis and the issue of this me lancholy war. If charged it will be a war, not between the South and the pointen of any individual

and report to their respective Governors the result of their deliberations, and the conclusions at which they shall have arrived.

The same process might be adopted in the States that have not seeded, and similar reports be made to their respective Governors. This would be only a preparatory measure for something more important. If a better feeling, or understanding could be even partially arrived at, a future concention of all the States by their representatives would have something to act upon. The difficulties might be investigated and provided for; the constitution might be revised by general consent, and if the platform—sufficiently ample for 3,000,000 at the period when the constitution was formediations of 33,000,000, which and patriotic men might magnet, according to the rules prescribed in the original document, the improvements which the adual condition of the country would seem to require. The constitution itself, in its letter and spirit, is no doubt the same as it was when first framed; but everything around has been undergoing a change for nearly eighty years.

For a peace of that kind I would be a very sincere, if not an inductinal, advocate. But to expect that a peace will spring up by the advocacy of individuals in the misst of the din and clush of arms, amidst the mutually allomated feelings of the people, and the widening of the breach which has now separated them, would be, in my opinion, hoping against hope. Still we must trust that the Almighty will overrule and direct the flual issues of this lamentable contest.

I had no intention to write so long a response 1 your kind lettor. Enough, and perhaps more than enough, has been said; and it only remains for mo to add that the spiritual order shall remain unbroken by the booming of camon along the lines that unfortunately separate a great and once prosperous community with unites us in the expiritual order shall remain unbroken by the booming of camon along the hines that unfortunately apparate a great and once prosperous community into two h

ARRIVALOF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Arms-\$757,629 in Specie from Califor nla-News from Central and South America-Probable Secession of the State of Panama from New Granada-Presidential Election in Chill-Peru Indignant with Spain, &c., &c. The steamship Northern Light arrived yesterday after

oon from Aspinwall, whence she sailed on the 26th ult. passengers, \$757,629 in treasure, and 30,000 stand of

SPEC	IE LIST.
Order\$51.49	 Wm. Seligman & Co. \$23.0
P. Naylor 10.00	
J. B. Newton & Co., 7,29	
Roberts, Morrison &	Kee & Co 2.5
Co 7.00	
H. Coggniii 6.70	
Rich'd Patrick 33,00	
W. Hiller & Co 6,00	
Mayone & Son 4.00	
Janson, Bond & Co. 5,00	
American Ex. Bank. 18,00	
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co 23.00	
W. S. Coleman & Co. 61,90	
DeWitt, Kittle & Co. 8,00	0 R. Meader 8.0
Cholle Bros 20,40	0 Wella, Fargo & Co 220,5
Jos. Patrick & Co 30,00	
	INWATT.

Wells, Fargo & Co. . \$588 Hibbon & Munoz . \$500
Hurgous & Masseras . 325 J. H. Sedgewood . 300
Colgate & Hoffman . 2,270 B. Howard & Sm. 807
St. Lisanes . 550 Horace Ripley . 708
The stramship Northern Light brings the Panama Herald of the 24th ultimo.

The steamer Golden Gate, which arrived at Pan the 15th, reports having spoken August 7, United States steamer Wyoming, bound to San Francisco. The United States steamer Narrayangett was at Aca-

The news from New Granada is not very important. There is some probability that the State of Panama may ende from the Republic of New Granada, and declare herself indopendent. The Legislature, which was to meet on the 1st inst., would, it was thought, decide the question. Sickness continues to prevail on board the United States steamship Loncester, and four more deaths had occurred, among them that of Lieutenum Harris. First Assistant Engineer Thes. Wilkinson is spoken of in high terms for his loyalty to the government. Compalaint is made that there are not vessels enough in the Pacific. The only other United States vessel at Panema was the storeship Warren. The United States steamship Naragansett was still at Acqualeo; the steamship Saranae had left there for Mare Island. It was hoped trade and business would revive. The Book of Valparaiso had declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cont. The unining interests were improving, yet failures continued to occur.
Valparaiso dates are to August 3, and Callao to the 14th. Soner Joaquim Perez has been elected President of Chile.
The street railway of Valparaiso has been put in opera-

The street railway of Valparaiso has been put in opera-

tion.

The Hatel's Londres, Valparaise, was destroyed by fire on the 25th. Less \$100,000.

Failures at Valparaise continue without any favorable change in business, and are attributed mainly to the excess of imports over exports, amounting for the past year over \$4,000,000. Limi is said to be getting too bot for Castella, who is

bout taking up his resistence in Taena. Gen. Peget has been chosen second Vice President of ero, and a celebration took place in Lima in honor of his

section.

Since the departure from Lima of the British Ministe arther outraces have been attempted on British citizens Since the departure from Lima of the British Minister further outraces have been attempted on British citizens, one of whom, Captain Carroll, has been chiged to take refuge in the French Logation to prevent himself from being thrown into a dangeso by the hordes of Peruvian authorities who are paning to get hold of his property. In Bolivia the new administration of General Acha continued to give satisfaction.

The Lima press is very bitter against Spain, in consequence of the pretended claim to the Guano Island. Affairs in Central Amorica are quiet. The difficulties in Honduras between the government and clergy have been arranged, and those who revolted pardened.

Court of General Sessions. At the opening of the court yesterday the Grand Jury pannel was called, when the following gentlemen were worn in to discharge the duties of the Grand Inquest dur

ing the present term:-G. W. Burnham, foreman. Archibald A. Petersen. Charles A. Baldwin. Elias Ponyert. Archibald A. Petersen. Elias Ponvert. James D. Smith. Stephen Philbin. Robert W. Rodman. Einathan Thorn. Hiran, Wisner. Robert T. Woodward. Richard D. Lathrop. William Minns. Charles A. Baidwin.
Edward Bill.
Dinnfel M. Devoc.
Elias Dexter.
Jonathan A. Frazec.
Samuel Dawson.
John L. Olcott.
Winthrop S. Gilman.
Wm. B. Hook. The Recorder then proceeded te charge the Grand Jury,

observing that there was no court on the American continent that disposed of so much criminal business in the course of a year as the General Sessions. Over a thousand cases were disposed of in a year, including indictments of the frame of the duties which the Grand Jury was called upon to perform. His Honor then proceeded to call attention to he usual topics which the law requires the Court to enumerate, and coacleded by saying that last month he had occalled by saying that last month occalled by saying that last month he had occalled by saying had the saying that last month occalled by saying that last saying that last month occalled by saying that last saying that last month occalled by saying that last month occalled bserving that there was no court on the American conti

the courts of matter to administrate the view.

Jury then retired to their room to enter arge of their duties.

So, tried by the peitt jury was an indictions ceny against James McGrath, who was and landra are portenomane, containing \$175 in a stealin, are and \$175 in the stealin, are and \$175 in the stealin, and \$175 in the stealing \$175 in The Gram, "arge of their duties," upon the disc.

The first case ment for grand lancharged with stealing gold from Patrick O'h 21st of July. He was "stoument in Court sentence him to im, the for two years and eight mea. I convict the third degree, he having bern, "venamises of William Gray, 397 Nicht was in 188 the 6th of August, and stealing six property was recovered by officer to imprisoument in the State prison was the Court. ariously entered the pre-venue, on the night of ratis of butter. The low. Three years

imprisonment in the State prison was the Court.

Jacob Golmberg, a pedler, was found guilt.

Jacob Golmberg, a pedler, was found guilt.

The Court imp.

The prisonment in the penitentiary for six menths and a .

A PATIENT OVERFOWERS HIS NURSE AND LEAFS FROM A WINDOW—DEATH SUBSEQUENTLY ENSUES. On the 23d ult. Bernard Mainfeld, a German, was ad-

mitted to the New York Hospital, suffering from severe burns on his face, arms, hands and throat, received by the explosion of gas while repairing a gas pipe in Murray street. 15e was delirious from the excessive pain, and street. He was delirious from the excessive pain, and instead of being placed in the ward assigned to patients of unsound mind, br. Cutter, the house surgeon, located the sufferer in the verandah, on the second floor of the main build us, with the view of more speedily relieving him of his Chilrium. As Mainfeld was secured to his bed by straps, but his arms were in such a condition from the burns that it say could not be applied to them, as is usually done in such cases, thereby rendering him less secure, a nurse was in Amost constant attendance upon him; but in a paroxysm of durium on Saturday last, Mainfeld suddenly burst his bands, activitibistanding the stremous opposition of the female attendant, and springing out of bed kicked her in the stomact? which sent her recibig to the floor. He then raised the sundow and jumped to the pavement, a distance of over "Schuty feet. Dr. Cutter immediately received information of the feat and running down found his patient in the act of attempting to escape through the basement of the buildings. He secured unhurt and walked back to his room, where he was more firmly secured. Subsequently, however, he was more firmly secured. On Tuesday Dr. Cutter in ade a post vacrtem examination of the body, on which he form in marks of violence occasioned by the fall, and gave as his opinion that the fall did not histen death. In his judgment death was the result of exhaustion from the burns he had received.

Coroner Jackman hold an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of "Death from burns accidentally received." The jury further say—"And we recommend that delirious patients should be placed in wards where they will be secure against receiving injury."

A regatta for single scull sholls came off at Cornwall, some five miles below Newburg, on the Hudson river, on Monday, September 2, in which Joshua Ward again indi-Monday, September 2, in which Joshun Ward again indicated his title to the championsh p by another victory. The distance pulled was four miles, massured with three turns, which was rowed by Ward in twenty four minutes. John McGrady, of New York, came in 'second, and but fifteen seconds behind Ward. John Hancon was third, one minute and forty-five seconds behind McGrady; and Burger was last, and a long distance astern of Hancon. Git. Ward, brother to the champion, was also in the race for about half of the distance, when his boat was upset. He was well up with the contestants, and maintained a good place until this unfortunate occurrence.

The race attracted a g-cat deal of attention, and a large number of spectators assembled at Cert. All and its vicinity to winces it. The day was fine b this water was rough for shell boat racing. The first p was was \$50, the second prize \$25, and the third prize \$10.

Brilliant Naval Victory-Capture of the Forts and Batteries in Hatteras Inlet-Pamilico and Albemarle Sounds Effecof the World-The Soldier's Pocket Bible-Mr. Russell's Letters-The Latest

News-Markets, &c., &c., &c.
The Family Herath, for the present week, will be ready this (Wednesday) morning. Among other things, it will contain:—Full and accurate details of the Capture of the Forts and Batteries at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., on Thursday last, by the Union Forces, a description of the locality and a report of the Prisoners, Arms, Ammunition and Material Captured; The Latest News from Washington, Fortress Monroe, Western Virginia, Missouri, Illinois, and A very interesting article on the Cotton Fields of the World; A full copy of the Soldier's Peccet Bible, issued for the Use of the Soldiers of Oliver Cromwell's Army, in London, in 1643; Another of Mr. Russell's Letters to the London Times; Extracts from Pench on the American Re-bellion; Letters from the Watering Places; and a large

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & CO.8 KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 469—September 3, 1861.
24, 35, 67, 69, 55, 2, 26, 52, 18, 35, 48, 8.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 470—September 3, 1861.
3, 12, 69, 57, 39, 1, 33, 59, 74, 68, 50, 31, 40.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Prizes Cashed in all the Legalized Lotte-

ries, and information given, by JOSEIH BATES, Broker, 19 Wall street, up stairs, New York. American Civil War.-Colored Pictures on glass for exhibitions, published by the American Stereoscopic Company, W. Langeshelm, Agent, Philadel-phia. Catalogues furnished on application as above, or of F. J. Emmerich, 27 Maiden lane, New York.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine is elastic and durable for any clothing. Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the

applied at BATCHELOR'S wig factory, 16 Bond street. Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Touthe dest in the world. Wholesale and rathe dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or

Dr. Tumblety's Pimple Banisher.-Price

Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined—A new and superior article, at MARSH & CO.'S Truss office, No. 2 Vessy street, Astor

Married.

Berry—Trayhagan.—On Monday, September 2, by Foy. G. A skinner Foltz, Samuri M. Birry to Miss Mary E. Trayhagan, all of this city.

Berton.—Whellt.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, August 19, by the Rev. Wim. Alvin Barilett, Berl. F. Derton to Elizameni B., daughter of the late Major James Wright.

M. Gubell.—Inon.—On Wednesday, August 21, by Rev. William McAresty M. Henry T. Mitthell. to Miss Edizameni A. Lyon, both of this city.

Van Vlenc.—Wilkim.—On Thesday morning, September 3, by Rev. Chauncey D. Morray, John Van Virck, Eq. to Elizabeth, daughter of James Wilkie, all of this city.

Airs.—On Monday, September 2, Jacob Airs, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 73 Second avenus, ou. Thursday afternoon, at his o clock, without further invitation. The services will be performed in the Methodust Episcopal church, in Seventh street, between Second and Third avenues.

BENNET.—On Friday, A guat 23, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Charles M. Viney, 357 Bowery, GEORGE S. DENNET, agod 43 years, a native of Cape May.

Philadelphia and Cape May papers please copy for one week.

week.

Ballery.—On Tuesday, Septembor 3, William Ballery a name of Doneraile, County Cork, Ireland, aged 69

a nawe of lonerance, county cours, iterates, seek of years.

His funeral will take place this (Wedneslay) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 42 Laurens street. His remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetary. California and Cork papers please copy.

Coocan.—On Monday, September 2, at half-past five o'clock, Many, the beloved wife of William Coocan, aged 42 years, late of Bagnalstown, county Carlow, Ireland.

The Grands of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late registence, No. 167 West Twenty sixth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

ing the attention of the public to this fact. No court | 150 West Thirty-second street, this (Wednesday) after 50 West Thirty second coot, at two Celock, Edits—On Thesday, September 2, Capt. Jenses L. Fanse if Company F, Swenty-drist regiment, New York, ages 21 years, fourth an of Dr. S. C. Ellis. Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at St. Mark's church, on Thursday afternoon, at for

The friends of the faminy and the following attended the funeral, this (Wednesday) afterneon, at past three o'clock, from the residence of her meather 6 Beane street, Brooklyn.

Hanv.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, September 2, the beloved wife of John J. Hardy, aged 50 years a menths.

d Doane street, Brooklyn, on Monday, September 2, Masy, the heloved wife of John J. Hardy, aged 50 years and 10 months.

Funeral will take place this (Wodnesday) afternoon, at three o clock, from her late residence, 196 adams street. The friends and relatives will please attend without further notice.

HART—In Williamsburgh, E. D., on Tuesday, September 3, SARAI C., wife of w. F. Hart, aged 30 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at ten e clock, from her life residence, corner of Smith and Grand streets, Willia, usburgh, without further invite don.

K. WER.—On Monday morning, September 2, J. G., eldost on 4 Join 6, and Gesine Keiber, aged 9 years, I month at 23 days.

The friends and a Medical feeling the fundamental form in 4 of the family are respectfully levited to attend the faceral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the family are respectfully levited to attend the faceral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the Vision of the Society of St. Vince. de Paul, of Francis Xavier's Society of St. Vince. de Paul, of Francis Xavier's Conference, are respect. Only invited to a three the funeral from his late residence, No. 33 West T. with a treat, this (Wednesday) Septembon 12, John Larrastry of the Conference, are respect. We fall the family are such a fall paul one. A Lent, aged 1 year and 2 m withs.

The Gineral will take place this (West, Salay) afternoon, as four o'clock, from the vestdence of his parents, 23 Butler street, Souss Brooklyn.

Lavingson.—At Whitestone, L. bug Island, a man Margaret, and the Control of Great Jones street.

Lambert.—In Brocklyn, on Toesday, September 2, School, Schoo

JANK, the beloved daughter of Joseph and Matths Molli-gan.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, Eightieth street, between Second and Third ave-nues, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Matterns—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, September 3, Wat-Ters Franks v, youngest son of James William and Charlotte L. Martens, aged 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to at-tend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, from the residence of his parents, in Baltic street, near Flatbush avenue.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, from the residence of his parents, in Baltic street; near Flatbush avenue.

Newton.—At Somers, Conn., on Monday, September 2, of dysentery, Frank Hauns, youngest son of Henry 3, and Mary A. Newton, of this city, aged 3 years and and even months.

At midnight, to our darling's bed The movining angel came.

And crowned with light his beauteous head And crowned with light his beauteous head And crothed his form with flame; His kindred came in shining state

And the bin by the hand,
Afar through mercy's golden gate,
Into the sunrise land.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to at end the funeral, at his late residence, No. 96 West Forty nird street, this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 volock.

RANOES.—On Sunday evening, September 1, at a quarter past nine o'clock, after two weeks' painful-inless, at his parents' residence, 16 Hudson street, Hasny Enwars, the only and beloved son of James H. and EveRanous, aged I year, H months and 21 days.

His remains were taken to Poughkeepsie, New York-for interment.

Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

Sackerr.—On Menday, September 2, Henry Eddar Sacorr, agod 23 years and 21 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his rate residence, No. 439 Eighth avenue, this (Wednesday) afternova, at two o'clock.

English papers please copy.

STOL.—At Boonton, N. J., on Monday, August 26, or choiers infantum, William Sacar, sen of William and Jane Louisa Stoil, agod 9 months and 8 days.

Newton (N. J.) papers please copy.

STAY.—On Monday, September 2, Romer Shay, in the 35th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 20 Hamilton street, this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock.

Walters.—At Greenpoint, L. L., William Walters, aged 59 years, 3 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, have the fr

months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respendingly to attend the funeral, from the residence operents, 164 Canal street, this (Wednesday) afternous o'clock, without forther invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTENTION CITY GUARD SEA COAST ARTILLERY. An election for officers will be held On Wednesday, September 4, at 8 P. M. A captain and two lieutenants will be elected to each of

All members and all desiring to become so are request ed to be present punctually.

ROBERT P. GHSON,
BENJAMIN GURNEY, Sec'y.
Ch'n Com. of Enrolment. A N ELEMANT ASS SETMENT OF FALL CARPETING

A at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, 99 Bowery.—English Vel-vet, Brussels, Three Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Matting and Mats, Bruggets, Oilcolts, &c., at a great reduction in prices. All goods guaranteed. Note 99:Bowery. CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAMES, ENLARGED joints, and all diseases of the feet, cared without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of this city.

GENTLEMEN'S HAIR VEST CHAINS FOR THREE dollars, at G. C. ALLEN'S, 415 Broadway, one door below, Canal street.

HYATT, THE CARD ENGRAVER, HAS REMOVED from the old establishment, corner Maiden lane and Broadway, to 12 John street, near Broadway. USTRECTIVED—THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHS BY MAY-hall, of the Queen, Prince Albert and the Royal Family. To be had only at DELMONICO'S, corner of Wil-liam and Beaver streets.

REYNOLD'S SPECIFIC. FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISMS

4

Highly recommended by all who use it. A single do often relieves the most agonizing paize. For sale by CAHLE & STROMG, Pruggists, 153 Water street, corner of Madien lane. STRONG'S PATENT ARMY TRUNK AND PORTABLE.
Bedstead combined. Corner of Warren street and,
Broadway. Price 237 and \$25.

THE T. F. MEAGHER LITERARY UNKEN WILL HAVE:
a grand Excursion to Congad's Paris (foot of Fightysighth street, Fasteriver), on Thursday, Sept. 5. Tickets,
25 cents; can be had at the gate. Connell's celebrated,
Band is engaged for the occasion.

U. S. PASSPORTS.—NO. PERSON. CAN LEAVE NOW, in thirty-six hours, on application to and by EDWARD-BISSELL, U. S. Passport agent, &c., 271 Broadway, corner-chambers street.

THE CREERATIO SCHOLAR, DR. MIGUEL BRIGH, and his estimable lady, Adele Meyer, of Panama, you well known for his commercial attainments, arrived, on the 3d last, in the city, and have taken leagings in the Prescent House, where they intend to remain for some days.

The officers and members of the above compar, will pased at their armory (over Jefferson market), at f. P. M., this day, September 4, for the purpose of receiving their extra allowance of pay, ebtained for them by Col. Entterfield. By order of AMOS C. McCORMACK, Captain.

WM. KERLY, Orderly September.

WM. KRELY, Orderly Sergeant. United STATES MUSTERING OFFICE, 19 WHITE NATED STATES MISTERIORS OFFICE, 19 WHITE street.

1. Notice is hereby given to all colonels who have been authorized by the Secretary of War to raise regiments, and who are now engaged in recruiting in this city, that only one recruiting officer will be allo wed, and that the expense thereof must not exceed \$30 per month.

2. Colonels are requested to forward to this office certified ceptes of their authority to raise regiments.

D. H. NACKET, J. Jour. Col. Fifth cavalry.

New York, September \$1, P. of.